

THE JASPER WEEKLY COURIER.

VOL. 6.

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CLEMENT DOANE.
OFFICE—CORNER OF MADISON AND
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STEEGE, REILING & CO.,
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Groceries, Provisions, Teas,
TOBACCO, CIGARS,
Foreign & Domestic Liquors, Wines, &c.
MARKET STREET.
North Side, between Second and Third Sts.
LOUISVILLE, KY.

P. S.—Prompt attention to orders from the
country. sep. 12, 1863—tf

W. C. ADAMS. B. BUETTNER.
ADAMS & BUETTNER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
AND AGENTS FOR COLLECTING LIENS CLAIMS.
JASPER, INDIANA.
Office—North east corner of McDonald and
West streets. March 14, 1863

ATTORNEY AT LAW.
THE undersigned will hereafter practice
in the Circuit Court of Dubois County,
and will promptly attend to all business en-
trusted in his care.
WILL N. TRAWELL.

RUDOLPHUS SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
JASPER, INDIANA.

WILL attend promptly to any business
entrusted to him in any of the courts
of Dubois county. Office at the corner of
McDonald and — streets. mar 12

JOHN BAKER. A. J. BECKETT,
Vincennes, Ind. Jasper, Ind.

BAKER & BECKETT,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
WILL practice in the Dubois Circuit and
Common Pleas Courts. Particular at-
tention paid to collections. June 20.

George P. Dewese,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
ROME, IND.

WILL attend the Courts in Perry, Du-
bois and Crawford counties, and give
prompt attention to all business entrusted to
him. Jan. 23, '61.

J. T. Dewese,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
PETERSBURGH, IND.

WILL give prompt attention to all busi-
ness entrusted to his care in Pike and
adjoining counties. Nov. 2.

R. BECK,
BOOT & SHOE STORE,
EAST SIDE OF PUBLIC SQUARE, JASPER.
WOULD respectfully inform
the public that they have a
large and splendid assortment
of Boots and Shoes on hand,
which they will sell as cheap as can be done
anywhere, and will warrant all their work.
Give us a trial. ROMUALD BECK.

Joseph Truxler,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
HARNESS AND SADDLES,
South East Corner of the Public Square,
JASPER, IND.

OFFERS his thanks to the citizens of Du-
bois county and vicinity for their past
patronage, and solicits a continuance and
extension of the same, feeling confident that
he can make it to the interest of persons in-
want of any thing in his line to deal with
him, as his motto is "small profits and quick
sales." May 15, '62.

Anthony Steinhauer,
(Residence opposite Indiana Hotel, Jasper.)
HAS a large stock of Dry Goods, Groce-
ries and Notions, which he is desirous
of peddling out on the principle of "small
profits and quick sales." He gives below
some of his prices, and invites those who
wish to buy, to call on him at his home, or
stop his wagon, when in motion. All kinds
of produce taken in exchange for goods.

McClellan's Letter of Acceptance.

ORANGE, NEW JERSEY, Sept. 8.

Gentlemen—I have the honor to acknowl-
edge the receipt of your letter informing me
of my nomination, by the Democratic Na-
tional Convention, recently assembled at
Chicago, as the candidate at the next elec-
tion for the Presidency of the United States.
It is unnecessary for me to say to you that
this comes to me unsought. I am happy to
know that when the nomination was made,
the record of my public life was kept in
view. The effect of a long and varied ser-
vice in the army during war and peace, has
been to strengthen and make indelible on
my mind and heart the love and reverence
for the Union, Constitution, laws and flag of
our country impressed upon me in early
youth. These feelings have thus far guided
the course of my life, and must continue to
do so until its end.

The existence of more than one Govern-
ment over the region which once owned our
flag, is incompatible with the peace, the
power, the happiness of the people. The
preservation of our Union was the sole
avowed object for which the war was com-
menced. It should have been conducted
for that object only, and in accordance with
those principles which I took occasion to de-
clare when in active service.

Thus conducted, the work of reconcilia-
tion would have been easy, and we might
have reaped the benefits of our many victo-
ries on land and sea. The Union was origi-
nally formed by the exercise of a spirit of
conciliation and compromise; to restore and
preserve it, the same spirit must prevail in
our councils and in the hearts of the peo-
ple. The re-establishment of the Union
in all its integrity is, and must continue to
be the indispensable condition in any settle-
ment.

So soon as it is clear, or even probable,
that our present adversaries are ready for
peace upon the basis of the Union, we should
exhaust all the resources of statesmanship
practiced by civilized nations and taught by
the traditions of the American people, con-
sistent with the honor and interests of the
country to secure such peace, re-establish
the Union, and guarantee, for the future,
the constitutional rights of every State. The
Union is the only condition of peace, we
ask no more.

Let me add what I doubt not was, al-
though unexpressed, the sentiment of the
Convention, as it is of the people they rep-
resent, that when any one State is willing to
return to the Union, it should be received at
once, with a full guarantee of all its consti-
tutional rights. If a frank earnest and per-
sistent effort to obtain these objects should
fail, the responsibilities for ulterior conse-
quences will fall upon those who remain in
arms against the Union, but the Union must
be preserved at all hazards. I could not
look in the face of my gallant comrades of
the army and navy, who served in so many
bloody battles, and tell them that their labors
and the sacrifice of so many of our slain
and wounded brethren had been in vain;
that we had abandoned that Union for which
we have so often perilled our lives. A vast
majority of our people, whether in the army
and navy or at home, would, as I would, hail
with unbounded joy the permanent restora-
tion of peace, on the basis of the Union un-
der the Constitution, without the effusion of
another drop of blood. But no peace can
be permanent without Union.

As to the other subjects presented in the
resolutions of the Convention, I need only
say that I should seek in the Constitution of
the United States, and the laws framed in
accordance therewith, the rule of my duty
and the limitation of executive power, and
endeavor to restore economy in public ex-
penditures, and re-establish the supremacy
of the laws, and by the operation of a more
vigorous nationality, resume our command-
ing position among the nations of the
earth.

The condition of our finances, the depre-
ciation of the paper money, and the burdens
thereby imposed upon labor and capital, show
the necessity of a return to a sound financial
system, while the rights of citizens and the
rights of States, and the binding authority
of law over the President, the army and peo-
ple, are subjects of not less vital importance
in war than in peace. Believing that the
views here expressed are those of the Con-
vention and the people you represent, I ac-
cept the nomination.

I realize the weight of the responsibility

to be borne should the people ratify your
choice. Conscious of my own weakness, I
can only seek fervently the guidance of the
Ruler of the Universe, and relying on His all-
powerful aid do my best to restore union
and peace to a suffering people, and to es-
tablish and guard their liberties and rights.
I am, gentlemen, very respectfully your
obedient servant,

GEO. B. MCCLELLAN.
To HORATIO SEYMOUR, and others, Comtee.

The Authorities and General McClellan.
No officer who has served his country in
the field since this lamentable civil war
broke out has entitled himself to or received
so many public and official awards of thanks
as General McClellan. Now that he is be-
fore the people as a candidate for the Presi-
dency it may be worth while to call to mind
a few of these evidences of the estimate
placed upon his services when rendered in
the hour of danger.

VOTE OF THANKS OF THE WESTERN VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

In June, 1861, after Gen. McClellan's
victories over the enemy in Western Vir-
ginia, he received a vote of thanks from
the convention which met at Wheeling to
organize the new State. The following
dispatch was published in our columns:

WHEELING, WESTERN VIRGINIA, June 12.
The Western Virginia Convention met yester-
day.

Mr. Carlisle offered a resolution, which
was unanimously adopted, thanking Maj.
General George B. McClellan, commending
the gallantry of the troops at Philippi, &c.

THANKS OF CONGRESS.

On the 16th of July Mr. Edwards, (Rep.)
of New Hampshire, offered the following
resolution in the House of Representatives,
and it was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this House
be presented to Maj. Gen. George B. Mc-
Clellan and the officers and soldiers of his
command for the series of brilliant and de-
cisive victories which by their skill and
bravery they have achieved over rebels and
traitors in arms on the battle-fields of Western Virginia.

THANKS OF CONGRESS AGAIN.

On the 9th of May, 1862, after the victory
at Yorktown, Williamsburg and West Point
Owen Lovejoy, the most ultra Radical in
the House of Representatives, offered the
following resolutions which were unani-
mously adopted:

Resolved, That it is with feelings of de-
vout gratitude to Almighty God, that the
House of Representatives, from time to
time, hears of the triumphs of the Union
army in the great struggle for the supremacy
of the Constitution and the integrity of the
Union.

Resolved, That we receive with profound
satisfaction intelligence of the recent victo-
ries achieved by the armies of the Potomac,
associated from their localities with those
of the revolution, and that the sincere thanks
of this House are hereby tendered to Maj.
Gen. George B. McClellan for the display
of those high military qualities which secure
important results with but little sacrifice of
human life.

Thanks of President Lincoln after the Seven days' Battles.

After the seven days' battles, when the
army of the Potomac had by one of the most
brilliant flank movements and series of en-
gagements to be found recorded in the
annals of war, successfully established its base
on the James river despite the efforts of a
foe overwhelming in numbers to prevent it,
General McClellan received the following
dispatch:

WASHINGTON, July 3, 1862.

To Maj. Gen. Geo. B. McClellan:

I am satisfied that yourself, officers and
men have done the best you could. All ac-
counts say better fighting was never done.
Ten thousand thanks for it. A. LINCOLN.

Two days afterwards, when Mr. Lincoln
had fuller information, General McClellan
received the following:

WASHINGTON, July 5, 1862.

Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan, Com-
manding army of the Potomac:

A thousand thanks for the relief your
two dispatches of 12 and 1 P. M. yesterday
gave me. Be assured the heroism of your-
self, officers and men, is and forever will be
appreciated.

A. LINCOLN.

Halleck appeals to McClellan for Assistance.

After the army had been withdrawn from

the James river by order of Halleck and
sent to Gen. Pope, Gen. McClellan was left
at Alexandria, under orders of the War De-
partment, with control over nothing but
such officers of his staff as remained with
him and a few men in camp. On stating
this fact to Halleck, who had several times
insolently snubbed him, in response to a
communication, the latter telegraphed:

WASHINGTON, August 31, 1862.

Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan:

I have not seen the order as pub-
lished, but will write you in the morning.
You will retain the command of everything
in this vicinity not temporarily with Pope's
army in the field.

I beg of you to assist me in this crisis
with your ability and experience. I am en-
tirely tired out. H. W. HALLECK.

General-in-Chief.

A Speech from Lincoln.

In August, 1862, President Lincoln made
a speech to a crowd of callers at the White
house in which he alluded to the disputes
growing out of the Peninsular campaign.

We quote his words relating to McClellan:
There has been a wide spread attempt to
have a war between General McClellan and
the Secretary of War. * * * General
McClellan's attitude is such that in the very
selfishness of his nature he cannot but wish
to be successful, and I hope he will * *

I believe he is a brave and able man, and I
stand here, as justice requires me to do, to
take upon myself what has been charged on
the Secretary of War as withholding from
him.

Thanks of President Lincoln after South Mountain.

Pope having been defeated and routed,
McClellan, from dire necessity, was appeal-
ed to to gather the fragments of the half
destroyed army and save the Capital and
the North from the onward and victorious
march of the rebel army under Lee. He
did so, and, upon achieving the victory of
South Mountain, received the following:

WAR DEPARTMENT, } WASHINGTON, Sep. 15, 1862.

Your dispatch of to-day received. God
bless you and all with you. Destroy the
rebel army if possible.

A. LINCOLN.

To Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan.

Thanks of the General-in-Chief after South Mountain and Antietam.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30, 1862.

Maj. Gen. McClellan, Commanding, etc.:

GENERAL—Your report of yesterday, giv-
ing the results of the battles of South Moun-
tain and Antietam, has been received and
submitted to the President. They were not
only hard fought battles, but well earned
and decided victories.

The valor and endurance of your army
in the several conflicts which terminated in
the expulsion of the enemy from the loyal
State of Maryland, are creditable alike to
the troops and to the officers who command-
ed them.

A grateful country, while mourning the
lamented dead, will not be unmindful of the
honors due to the living

H. W. HALLECK.

General-in-Chief.

We did not intend to do more than gather
these meeds of well earned praise together;
but we cannot let them go without adding
that in a little over four weeks after the
date of the congratulatory order of the
General-in-Chief, on the morning after the
November elections of 1862, and while Gen.
McClellan was leading the Army of the
Potomac across the mountains of Virginia
in hot pursuit of the rebel army under Gen.
Lee, with his headquarters at Warrenton
and the opposing forces confronting each
other, the order for his removal from com-
mand was made out under the "pressure"
and dictation of the malignants at Wash-
ington. As the head of John the Baptist, the
forerunner and kinsman of the Savior, was
taken off to gratify the lustful Herodias,
because he declined to lend the weight of
his approval to the indulgence of her sinful
passions, so the head of McClellan was re-
moved to gratify the Abolition destructives
because he would not become a tool in their
fanatical hands to use his army in a mad
frustrate upon the institutions of the South-
ern States. Without the assignment of any
specific reason he was relieved from the
command which even his successor, Gen.
Burnside, declared he was the best qualified
to hold. That fatal order displacing Mc-

Clellan has deluged the soil of Virginia with
the blood of two years' useless slaughter
and involved the country in the useless
expenditure of hundreds of millions of dollars
With it we close this brief record.

Order relieving McClellan from com- mand

General Order No. 33:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, Nov. 5, 1862.

By direction of the President of the Uni-
ted States it is ordered that Maj. Gen. Mc-
Clellan be relieved from the command of
the Army of the Potomac, and that Maj.
Gen. Burnside take command of that army.
By order of the Secretary of War.

(Signed) E. D. TOWNSEND.

Assistant Adj. Gen.

"A thousand thanks" and "your heroism
will forever be appreciated," wrote the
President to Gen. McClellan. "You have
won not only hard fought battles but well
earned and decided victories, and a grate-
ful country will not be unmindful of the
honors due you," wrote the General-in-Chief
to Gen. McClellan. That grateful country
will now show its appreciation of the hero-
ism, and confer the honors due and promised
Gen. McClellan, by electing him to the
highest office in its gift.—Rochester Union.

Rats Deserting a Sinking Ship.

The Suffolk (New York) Herald, a Re-
publican journal, has hauled down the flag
of Lincoln and Johnson, and gives the fol-
lowing reasons therefor.

We have held our tongue till this late day.
We have never uttered a word or syllable
derogatory to the best interests of the party
to which we are, the adherents; but we have
discovered, during the administration of the
present controlling faction, that our interests
have been confided to the protection of a
faithless, unfit body of honor-seeking, mo-
ney-getting patriots (!) who are disinter-
ested in our country's all pervading question;
"How shall we best terminate the war?"
and deeply interested in their own personal
aggrandizement. By unskillful administra-
tion, we are at this hour trembling upon the
brink of national destruction. By a man
whom we have every reason to believe hon-
est, but whose lack of wisdom and continual
supplication of a disordered brain, have
brought a complication of national diseases
upon us, and we are obliged to face the
on-coming calamities which threaten to en-
gulf us in deeper woes than that which at
this time surrounds us.

Loyalty.

Keep it before the people that the Chicago
Tribune, a Lincoln organ said:
"Give us rebel VICTORY, let our armies
be DESTROYED, Maryland conquered,
Washington captured, the President exiled,
and the GOVERNMENT DESTROYED;
give us these, or any other calamities that
can result from defeat and ruin, sooner than
a victory with McClellan as General."

MISGENERATION.

The New York Independent of a recent

date says:

"We have arrived at a point in our affairs
when we are willing to greet the black man
as a soldier. We must advance to that in-
evitable goal when we shall meet him as an
officer, a general, a ruler—when we shall
be as unmindful of color as we now are of
language."

The above is a fair sample of modern
Loyalty. Such creatures assume to possess
all the loyalty, while George B. McClellan,
and those who oppose the making the Con-
stitution a mere blank sheet of paper, and
the attempt to strike down the right of free
speech, free press and negro equality social
and political, are charged with being traitors.
What consistent patriots Uncle Abe and his
satellites have become.

Parson Brownlow said, a few years
ago, of Andrew Johnson, the Lincoln can-
didate for Vice-President, that there were
better men than he in the Tennessee peni-
tentiary!" The Parson ought to know.

A man said the reason why his dwell-
ing was not blown away in a late storm
was because there was a heavy mortgage
on it.

McClellan is nobody so far as states-
manship is concerned.—[Evansville Jour.]
Lincoln is nobody as far as honesty and
integrity is concerned.—[Princeton Demo-
crat.]